



R & D NEWS



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Comparison Between Percent of ADJC Population in 2003 and Percent of Serious Juvenile Assaults on Staff in 2003: By ADJC Facility

Figure 1

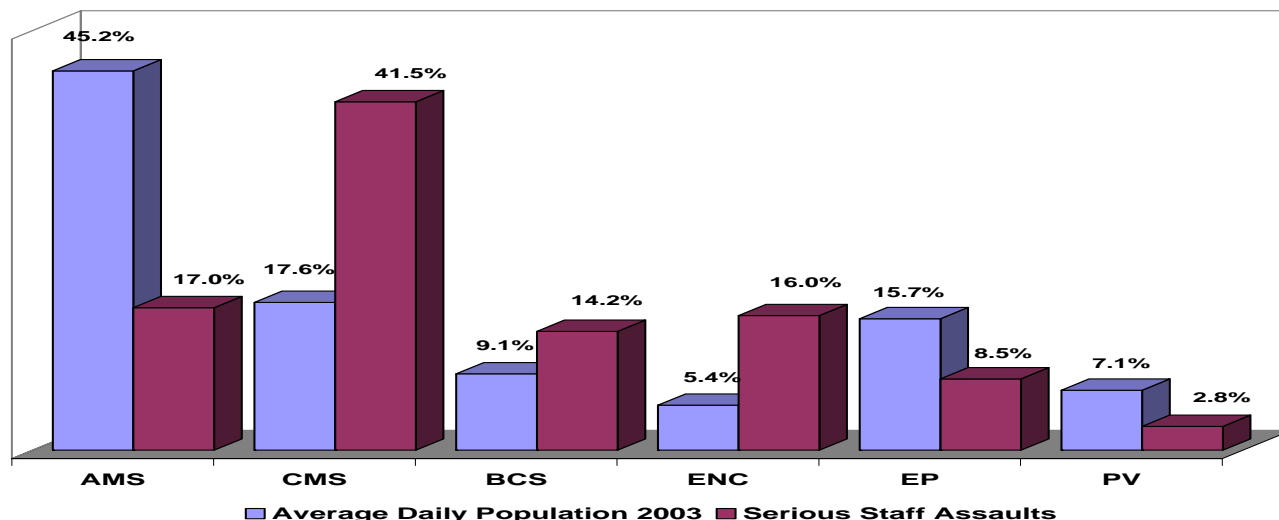


Figure 1 displays a comparison between the percentage of juveniles housed in each ADJC secure care facility to the percentage of serious juvenile assaults on staff that occurred there in 2003. A serious staff assault is one involving an injury. Figure 1 shows that Adobe Mountain School (AMS), Eagle Point School (EP) and the Parole Violator Center (PV) had fewer serious staff assaults that would be expected. Black Canyon (BCS), Catalina Mountain School (CMS) and Encanto (ENC) had more serious assaults than would be expected.

Clarke, Ronald, 1980, Absconding from Residential Institutions for Young Offenders, Out of School: Modern Perspective in Truancy and School Refusal, Chichester: John Wiley and Sons.

The purpose of this study was to examine why juveniles absconded from school, and to recommend ways to reduce it. Clarke found that "...the climate of the school and the way it was run were of fundamental importance in absconding. Environment provided both the cues and motivating stimuli for the behaviour." In other words, the environment in some schools brought absconding and the social reinforcements for absconding under control, whereas the environment in other schools allowed it to become a problem. Clarke found that a large number of abscondings occurred during a time when the boys had a great deal of freedom. He found that both opportunity and boredom could be influencing the boys. Clarke concluded by stating "...institutional regimens which succeed in combining a degree of structure and discipline with a climate in which boys can seek the help of staff with their personal problems are likely to experience fewer problems of absconding."

ARIZONA JUVENILE JUSTICE TRIVIA

How do Canadian juvenile court judges differ from many American juvenile court judges?

MacDonald, John, 1999, Violence and Drug Use in Juvenile Institutions, Journal of Criminal Justice, v27., no. 1.

The author notes that “Scholarly debate has raged over whether inmate adjustment to prison is a reaction to the depriving conditions of the institution or the results of inmates’ preprison characteristics.” These two competing perspectives are referred to as the deprivation and importation theories of prison adjustment. The deprivation theory of offender adjustment to incarceration regards certain aspects of prison life as exerting negative influences upon offender attitudes, and in turn, their institutional behavior. The importation theory contends that it is the offenders background and their psychological or physical conditions that affect their institutional behavior. MacDonald’s study found that the following factors contributed to explaining violent juvenile institutional behavior: their length of delinquent/criminal involvement, their prior gang involvement and their history of violence or drugs. He also found that institutions that tended to be more custody-oriented had a more violent institutional environment. “The results indicated that the importation factors exert more influence than deprivation variables in explaining violence.”

Ireland, Timothy and Carolyn Smith, *Developmental Issues in the Impact of Child Maltreatment on Later Delinquency and Drug Use*, Criminology, 2002.

Ireland and Smith found no relationship between childhood-only maltreatment and adolescent delinquency or drug use. They did find a relationship between adolescent-only or persistent maltreatment and delinquency or drug use. The basic hypothesis they tested was that exposure to any type of abusive condition disrupts the normal course of development and leads to maladaptive behaviors. The data for their study was from the Rochester Youth Development Study. Their study included subjects who were 14 years old and who were interviewed every six months for four years. Their caretakers were interviewed for four years also. Related data were collected from Child Protective Services and law enforcement. Ireland and Smith divided their cases into non-delinquents, occasional offenders and chronic offenders. Chronic offenders constituted only 14% of the sample, but were responsible for 75% of the offenses. The authors found a consistent significant relationship between maltreatment and delinquency. They found that childhood limited maltreatment does increase the risk for violent crime in early adolescence, but that effect is not present in later adolescence. In addition, they observed that maltreatment limited to adolescence and maltreatment that persists from childhood into adolescence is related to both delinquency and drug use. Ireland and Smith found that adolescent maltreatment is more unrecognized and more underreported than childhood maltreatment. The authors contend that because of their age, adolescents may be less likely to be identified as maltreated and receive treatment.

ARIZONA JUVENILE JUSTICE TRIVIA ANSWER

One way that they differ is that most juvenile judges in Canada also hear adult criminal court cases. According to Doob and Sprott¹, 84% of the Canadian youth court judges that responded to a recent survey said that they also hear adult criminal cases as part of their regular work.

¹ Anthony Doob and Jane Sprott, 2004, *Youth Justice in Canada*, Youth Crime and Youth Justice: Comparative and Cross National Perspectives, Michael Tonry and Anthony Doob, eds., University of Chicago Press.